2018 AUG 22 PM 12: 56

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\*

# **2017 CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Holly springs	
Public Water System N	ame
0470002	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Sys	tems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Deper must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing to mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check	nding on the population served by the PWS, this CCR of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach of	copy of publication, water bill or other)
Advertisement in local paper (Attach cop	y of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
☐ Email message (Email the message to the	e address below)
□ Other_ N/A	
Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 14 /2018	
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dire methods used N/A	ct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / / 2018
□ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment	·
☐ As text within the body of the email mess	age
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of public	shed CCR <u>or</u> proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The South Reporter	
Date Published: 6 / 14/ 2018	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / /2018
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the fo	llowing address:
holly springs ms us.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/con	sumer-Confidence-Re Polt-2011, Pot
I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply	public water system in the form and manner identified certify that the information included in this CCR is true of the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department
No GEWOND - MONACH	8/21/2018
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Select one m	
	nethod ONLY)

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 470002

2018 JUN -7 AM 7: 29

# City of Holly Springs CCR 2017

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Ground Water

## Source water assessment and its availability

Copies are available on request

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally

agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## How can I get involved?

Board Meeting are held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month, located at City Hall

## **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

## **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## **Regulation Governing Fluoridation**

To comply with the Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", MS047002 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage to fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.3 ppm was 57%.

## Record keeping violations

Violation of Consumer Confidence Rule. Report was submitted late, however, was later submitted to the state and approved.

## Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Holly Springs is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## **Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**Water Quality Data Table** 

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

_	MCLG	MCL,	Detect In	Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disi	nfection B	y-Produc	ets					
(There is convincing	evidence th	at additio	n of a di	sinfect	ant is	necessary	for contro	of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	.08	1	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	6	6	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	4	4	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants							

	MCLG	MCL,	Detect In	Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0382	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		10	10	10	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	,1	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lcad - source water (ppm)	NA		.01	.01	.01	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.97	NA	NA	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,

	MCLG	MCL,	Detec		nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, 01			High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
								sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.5	.5 NA NA 2016		No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories	
Contaminants	MCL	G AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Exc	mples eeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamin	ants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	10	2016		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descript	ions
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinl	king Water Definitions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Important Drink	Important Drinking Water Definitions							
	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated							
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level							

## For more information please contact:

Contact Name: William Denton Address: PO Drawer 520 Holly Springs, MS 38635 Phone: 662.832.2469

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI MARSHALL COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for said County and State, Barry Burleson, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is

newsp	aper publi	shed weekly	THE SOUTH  of in the City of the control of the con	f Holly Spi	ings, in
lished	in said city	for more th	an 12 month	s, and has	since
its said	establish	ment been r	egularly publ	ished in sa	id city;
	at the				
HSUI	Water F	Report			
	copy of wi	nich is here	to attached, w	as publish	ed for
1 c	onsecutive	weeks in s	aid newspape	er as follow	<b>'S</b> :
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Signed		95/6			
Sworn	to and sub	scribed befo	ore me this $\_1$	$\frac{14}{2}$ day of	of
June	, 2	018.			
		A UB	Notares Exp	Notary iration 11-1	

The Consumer Confidence Report for 2017 will not be mailed out to each HSUD customer, but available for viewing in this advertisement, as well as, on the City of Holly Springs' website.

## City of Holly Springs CCR 2017

Is my water safe?

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Borns people may be more voluntariate to opportunitional staturating value then the general populations intersund-composition of the properties of the prop

### Where does my water come from?

Source water assessment and its availability

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Willy are there contaminants in my direkting water?

Deriving water inducing bothed water, may reasonably be superided to contain at least small amounts of some conformants. The presence of conformants down not necessary indicate but water occes a health next. More information about conformants and polental health without case he obtained by calling the Conformants and polental health without case he obtained by calling the Conformants and polental health without case he obtained by calling the Conformants and polental health water gradual manners. I have a literature point of the present of the conformants and polental health water produces the conformants and polental produces and polental producting and produces and polental production and the conformants and polental productions and the production of the pr

Figure Meeting are held the 1st and 3nd Turnday of every month, located at City Holl

### Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by distriction, Distriction involves the addition of district or other distriction is all darge beginns and microargenisms that is ay by in the water Distriction is consistent to be one of the image public be otherwised. One of the image public be otherwised of the CDM columy.

Did you know that the average U.S. bousehold uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckly, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can mike a big difference – uy one today and soon it will become second

- water's small changes can make a big difference uv one unday and soon it will become second nature.

   Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

   Shut off water while broshing your seeth, washing your hair and slaving and save up to 500 gallons, a more of the showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can seve you up to 750 gallons a more of the showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can seve you up to 750 gallons a more of the short of

- Source Waker Protection Tips

  Protection of finking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's
  drinking water source to several ways.

  Bilimitate excess use of fishing and garden fentilities and pesticides they contain hazardous
  chemicals that can ready sour drinking water source.

  If you have your own sepine system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water
  sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

  Dispase of chemicals properly: take used motor oil to a recycling center.

  Wohanter in your community. Find a waterstock of well-head protection organization in your
  community and volunteer to help if there are no active groups, consider starring one. Use
  EPA's Adopt Your Water Sheet do locale groups in your community, or with the Watershed
  Information Network's flow to Start a Watershed Team.

  Organize a storm dain stocking project with your focal government or water supplier, Stendia
  a message nucl to the street drint restinding procept. Why your focal government community is resulted to the street drint restinding project with your focal government or water supplier, Stendia
  a message nucl to the street drint restinding project with your focal government desired in the street drint restinding socycle. Dump No Watte. Drains to River' or
  "Protect Your Watte." Produced can distribute a flyer for households to remind exidents that
  storm drains dump directly into your local water budy.

### Regulation Governing Fluoridation

To comply with the Haguiston Guverning Fluorisation of Community Water Sugaries\*, MSG47002 is required to report parties requise personaling of bioloculous of our whole system. The number of invention is the previous calendar year or with a leasing bloodies earlier invalids notes within the optimal render of 64-13 personal 7. The professings to Audide samples collected in the previous carediat year that was other the optimal relatings of 64-13 personal for the personal personal personal carediat year that was other the optimal relatings of 64-13 personal for the collection of the previous carediat year that was other the optimal relatings of 64-13 personal for the collection of 64-13 personal for 64-13 perso

## Record keeping violations

Violation of Consumer Confidence Rule. Report was submitted late, however, was leter automitted to the state and

### Additional Information for Lead

Procent, life voted devels of last or an cause serious neath problems, a specialty for pregrant women and young children. Liked in tacking makin in it mentally from malerable and components seasoblised with service times and from planting. (Clip of the Systems) in sepandable the providing high partial rything has expected by the service that was the violence of the planting components. When you writer has been still pit a reversal hours, you can minimate the materials used in planting components. When you writer has been still pit a reversal hours, you can minimate the professal for last consolvers by furthing your lips of 30 seconds to 2 manners better using white for distingly consolving I you are concerned about last only your valest, you may write to have your water seased, information on lead in orinting water, lesting mentions, and also you can taken to minimize apposize a singletely from the Safe Orinking Water Tolline or all hill //www.ope.gov-safewater-head.

### Additional Information for Aysenic

While your cirking water mode EPA's standard for amenic, it does contain low levels of assent. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of amenic (speakly) health effects against the costs of removing assents from direking value. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of assent which is a ministral and more no cause concer in hardons at high concertifications and is when for other health effects auch as skin darlage and developing properties.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that up water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants have detected during the calendary sear of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of cistaling water contains some naturally occurring contaminants. All low levels, these substances are generally not farmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants were to the substances of the contaminants of the substances are generally not farmful in our drinking water. Removing all in the contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most case, would not provide increased of frinking water and have numerical value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data present in this table is from testing done in the calendary year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these conteminants of act was yingificantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be

more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbrevanious that might not be familiar to you. To help you bester understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG	MCL,	Destret	In Range				
Contaminants	MADLO			Lon	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Searce
Districtants & Disk				7				
		at edditi			tarut éé c			of microbial contanensats)
Chlorine (av CI2) (ppm)	4	4	1	08		2017	No	Water additive used to control successes
Helosocte Arida (HAA3) (ppb)	NA	60	6	6	6	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlereration
TTHMs [Total Tribulementames] (pph)	NA	80		•	4	2017	No.	Dy-product of dricking water disorfection
loorgenie Contamin	ests.	2		V.				
			Detect	-	_			
	MCLG	MCL.	In Year		ago	Sample		
Contembers	MRDLG	MRDI.	Water		High	Date	<b>Violation</b>	Typical Searce
Antimony (pph)	6	6	3	NA	NA	2016	ten	Discharge from persolation refinertes, fire (enardante; ceranues, electronics, solder, test addition
Artemic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Errosson of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Ванів го ((ррзи)	2	2	0362	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling waster Discharge from metal reflection, f.rosion of natural degreets
Deryllium (194)		(4)	3	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from metal refunctional coul busing factories; Discharge from electrical, accorpace, and defence pulsatries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	3	NA	NA	2016	Nu	Currosion of galvanted paper I reason of natural deposits Discharge from metal refluences, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cheminia (pph)	100	100	5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Crossen of natural deposits
Cripper - xource water (ppm)	NA		10	10	10	2016	No	t. orrosson of household a humbling systems. Experies of matural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)		4		NA	NA	2017	Nu	I resion of natural deposats; Water additive which promote strong teeth; Dischurge from Fartilizer and alternium factories
( cad - water water (ppm)	NA		.01	.01	01	2016	Nu	Cornsism of browhold plumbing systems; Fristian of mount deposits
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	5	NA	NA	2016	No	I resion of estural depends; I hasharge from refineries and factories. Resolf from health Hunoif from cropland
Nitrate (measured as Natrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2 97	NA	NΛ	2017	No	Hunoif from fertilizer use, f. eaching from acptic tanks, accurage, Errosion of patient deposits
Natine (measured as Nationers) (ppm)	1)	1	.02	NA.	NA	2016	No	Runolf from Setulater use, Leaching from septic toda.
	MCLG	MCL,	Detect	Re	оде			
	er	TT. or	Your	1		Bample	00000000	
Cearanteento	MINDLG	MRDI	Water	Law	High	Data	Violeties	Typical Saurea sewage; Erosion of natural
Selemum (ppb)	50	50	2,5	NA	ÑΛ	2016	No	depouts Discharge from petroleum ans metal refineries, Froston of satural deposits, Discharge from mines
I halliums (pph)	5	2	5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from electrosics, plant, and I exching from our processing sales, drug factoric
Contaminants Inorganic Contamin	мсь	G AL	Your Water	lemple Date	Exc	erding AL	Fireeds AL	Typical Bource
		-			-			
Lead - Action (eve) at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	10	2016		0		Corresson of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

nit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
Mar.	pper parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb pure per billion, or micrograms per loce (p.pd.)
NA	NA not applicable
ND	NEI Nat descrid
NE	NR: Mendering and required. Not recummended.

Term	Definities
MCLG	MCIAL Mexicous Communant Level Ord. The fewel of a communant in deinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCI On allow for a margin of safety
MCL	MCL. Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in dividing water. Mi La are not as close in the MCL (is as famille using the best available treatment sections/egy.
π	TT Freetment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant to
Αľ	Al. Autom Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or uties press erooms which a water system read follows:
Variances and	Variances and Exemptions. Mate or EPA pergussion text to meet an MCL or a presence textuning student certain conditions.
MEETH, CO	MRIX C. Maximum revolut dissofts from level goal. The level of a drinking water deindexture below which there is no known or expected only north, MRIX Co do not reflect the benefit of the use of dissoftwares to commit meeting a committee.
meartest Drie	ing Water Definitions
MICH	MRDI. Manusem residual distantions level. The highest level of a distribution althroad in distinting water. There is commenting evidence that adultion of a distribution is necessary for yearter of microthed comments.
MNR	MNR. Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assepted Maximum Permissible Level

Fig. more beformation please contact Contact Name, William Dentor Address PO Diswer 520 Holly Springs, MS 38035 Phone 602.832.2469